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COMING OF THE MOTOR SHIP.

ARCHIBALD HURD SEES A HOPEFUL PROSPECT.

Mr. Archibald Hurd, the noted writer on naval matters, sees the coal-burning vessel seriously rivalled by the motor ship. He takes as the text of an interesting article, the order placed by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand for a 22,000 ton passenger ship with Diesel engines. Mr. Hurd comments:—

The order for this vessel may be regarded as the most daring advance at a single step which has been undertaken since men first began to talk of the coming of the motor ship. This vessel is not only to have the relatively high speed of 13 knots, but she is to be employed on the long sea passage between New Zealand and Vancouver. Ten years ago the idea of installing any kind of motor generator in so large a vessel intended for so long a designed speed of 13 knots, would have been regarded as madness. It may be safely said no shipowner would have entertained the proposal. It speaks well for the enterprise of all concerned that an agreement should have been made for laying down this great ship, with triple screws, in the confident expectation that she will develop from 13,000 to 13,000 b.h.p.

It is not only shipowners in Britain who are turning to the motor-engine as a means of propulsion for large ships as well as small. In September last no fewer than eight motor ships were launched in England, and it is significant that the Germans are "banking" on the new type. The Hamburg-America Line has recently placed in commission the fourth of its 11,000-ton motor ships, and a Swedish shipowner has just ordered two vessels each of 20,000 dead-weight tons. Unfortunately, these two vessels are to be built at the Deutsche Werft, Hamburg, the machinery being supplied by Burmeister and Wain, of Copenhagen. These two firms have now in hand no fewer than thirteen vessels of the new type, a fact which indicates the view which is gaining ground as to the advantages of motor-driven vessels—at any rate, on some routes—over the familiar steamers. The marine motor has come to stay.

LOWER RUNNING COSTS.

A few years ago it was generally conceded that on some routes, where oil at reasonable prices was obtainable, a good deal was to be said for the marine motor for the cargo carrier; but shipping opinion has advanced considerably since then. It is notable that in a recent issue of *Lloyd's List*, Sir Alfred Read, managing director of Coast Lines, Ltd., should have declared that "the time is rapidly coming when for general cargo and passenger purposes in the coasting trade vessels will be out of date if they are not fitted with internal-combustion engines. The first outlay may be considerable, but the benefit comes from the economy in running costs." That is the consideration which is leading many shipowners all over the world to lay down motor ships.

Mr. Robert Trail recently asserted that "shipowners must adopt Diesel engines, as the increase in cargo space, the less amount of fuel to be carried, and the smaller crew so increase the earning capacity that no owner can afford to continue with ordinary ships." In this connection I asked a leading engineer to give me a short statement of the advantages of the motor-ship over the steamship.

The consumption of fuel of a motorship is, generally speaking, only about a fourth that of a coal-burning ship, which means an increase of the amount of dead-weight cargo which can be carried, besides adding to the cubic capacity of the ship as the size of the bunkers are very much reduced; in many vessels the whole of the liquid fuel can be carried in the double-bottom ballast tanks, thus doing away with bunker space altogether. The weight of the machinery is also, as a rule, less than in a steam-driven vessel. The space occupied by the machinery itself is very much smaller than that occupied in the steamship in addition to that gained by the smaller bunkers required.

SMALLER CREWS.

Motor engines also have the advantage that the cost of running is very much reduced owing to the smaller number of men required in the engine department. No firemen are required, a few oilers or greasers beyond the engineers necessary in a steam vessel constitute the engine-room staff.

A further consideration is that the cost of upkeep as the ship grows older becomes less. The wear and tear in boilers is considerable, and the upkeep of coal bunkers, as every owner knows, is no mean item at every four-yearly survey, all of which disappears in a ship fitted with motor engines.

What shipowners of experience realise is that one important consideration in a vessel is the actual carrying capacity. On long voyages, such as to the River Plate and back, or say, a U.K.-China voyage, the amount of fuel consumed in a coal-burning ship is large, and the advantages with motor engines has been proved to be very pronounced on such voyages, as the increase in deadweight and cubic capacity due to small weight of fuel to be carried is very considerable. A predominant factor is the earning deadweight and earning cubic capacity of the ship. If a shipowner decides that he wants earning carrying capacity, motor engines permit of a vessel of considerably smaller dimensions, and, consequently, considerably less initial cost.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHRISTMAS WINDOW-DRESSING AND SOCIALISM.

A correspondent sends the *Evening Standard* an interesting point of view:—

"I wonder if it has occurred to others that one of the most pathetic sights in London at this season is to be found in the small circles of pale, wizened child-faces gazing in the plate-glass windows that expose the magnificent display of children's toys and Christmas presents. Has the suggestion arisen that in this ostentation of wealth it is possible that dangerous seeds of class jealousy are being cast upon soil that is productive in a far more insidious degree than in the teaching of Socialistic songs. Most of us who have reached middle-age can find a strange comparison in the plethora of expensive toys that are showered upon the children of the rich to-day with what was our own lot in the lean years of our childhood. A stocking that contained an orange, a few nuts and a cheap doll, or sixpenny cap-discharging pistol was, in those days, an adequate punctuation of Christmaside. Nor was such a stocking beyond the means of every class."

CHILD OF THE SILVER SPOON.

When one sees to-day the thousands of pounds that are spent in December in the toyshops, when the child of the silver spoon has to be placated with monster stuffed animals, motorcars, and costly mechanical toys, it seems that the whole gamut of Christmas time has been distorted and overdone. The children's party of to-day among the better classes has developed into a scandalous affair. The hostess who gives a party for her little ones is expected to have a sideboard loaded with expensive toys to shower upon her children-guests. Hostesses vie with each other in this debauchery of the infantile mind, lest it be said that Mrs. Smith's party was more successful than her own.

THE AGONISED FATHER.

Plainly we are listening, you and I, to the cry of an agonised father, for he proceeds:—

"Is it not true that the French Revolution occurred at the end of a period when French mechanical toys were the wonder of Europe? This may only have been a coincidence; but nothing will eradicate the impressions formed in the minds of those covetous little urchins of pinched and starved faces pressed against the plate-glass windows of the huge toyshops at Christmaside."

THE KHALIFA'S BEARD.

A recent message from Constantinople says that prayers are being offered in that city that the Khalifa's beard may grow luxuriantly, as he is stated to be growing a beard in conformation with religious tradition.

The Angora Government is allowing him £4,500 a month.

The reduction in fuel-requirements will often make it possible for a ship to carry enough oil fuel for a round trip out and home again, and so enable the owner to purchase oil at that terminus at which it is cheapest.

It must be obvious that, by adopting motor engines not only is the great amount of space saved which is occupied by boilers and uptakes, but in liners passengers are saved the discomfort of the heat, which in some vessels has always proved a source of inconvenience. In the case of the big ship about to be laid down for the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, the passenger space is increased by no less than 19 per cent. by the adoption of motors and there will be a corresponding increase in the cargo space.

THE LINER OF THE FUTURE—NO DUNKELS.
We are within sight of a new type of passenger ship. Some of the most experienced naval architects and most skilled engineers are devoting themselves to the problem of evolving a new type, which will represent not only cheaper travel, but far more comfort than has hitherto been possible. No mean proportion of the great liners which ply between England and the American Continent are now burning oil instead of coal, but they still retain their steam boilers. Experience has already shown that this is the most extravagant way of using oil fuel, and consequently the pioneers in motor-ship design are increasingly turning their attention to the design of the passenger ship of the future.

It will not only not have boilers or uptakes, but probably it will also be without funnels, representing a further gain in convenience and comfort. Such a vessel will be a paradise compared with the old sailing liners of the past, with their evil-smelling oil lamps for lighting purposes and general air of discomfort, and they will mark no mean advance on the great steamers of the immediate past. There will be nothing to offend eye or nose or ear. It is not improbable also that the passenger ship of the future will have few terrors for the passenger who is a bad sailor. Experiments are being carried out with anti-rolling tanks and other devices which may at last give us means of travelling by sea less calculated to interfere with the tranquillity of travellers than even a journey in the best equipped express train.

The speed with which the transition takes place will depend, in large measure, on the enterprise of the coal industry in providing us with ample supplies of oil by some process of low carbonisation, and on the good sense of the shipyard workers in accepting such wages as will render it economically feasible to replace existing tonnage. Scientific research has proved that in our coal measures we possess immense oil resources, and in the designing, building, engineering, and furnishing of ships we can hold our own in the fiercest competition—if the price is right.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MEMOIRS.

It has been announced in New York, that the *Times* and the *Chicago Tribune* have cancelled their contract with Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the publication of his memoirs on the ground that Mr. Lloyd George has now entered into a contract with the United Press of America to write articles on international topics.

RUBBER AND THE TYRE OUTPUT.

In an article by Walter B. Mahony, in *Commerce and Finance* on the future of plantation rubber, he estimates that for tyres alone some 400,000 tons will be required in 1923. The world's registration of cars at the beginning of this year was 12,523,000, an increase of 606,000 over the previous year. At this rate of increase the total by 1923 will be 23,161,000. Reckoning three tyres per car per year, more than 69,000,000 tyres will be required that year. Including inner tubes, the average weight of crude rubber per tyre is put at 15 lb., which gives the total of 400,000 tons referred to. It is doubtful whether existing areas will be capable of producing more than 500,000 tons at that date, which would leave only 60,000 tons for requirements other than motor tyres.

BRITISH LEAGUE OF HELP FOR FRANCE.

The second annual meeting of the British League of Help for the Devastated Areas of France was held at 35, Grosvenor Square, on December 14th, by permission of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset. The report of the League records a particularly encouraging year's work. The excellent achievements of the league during its two years' existence may be appreciated from the fact that seventy-nine British towns and Colonies have collected 9,035,300 francs for 102 towns and villages in the devastated areas of France which have been "adopted." "The gratitude of France for the help that is being given," the league states, "is very real and sincere." More valuable, however, than the actual gifts are the friendships that have been formed between the British towns and their French "god-children."

"MR." v. "COMRADE."

The reappearance of the terms "Mr." and "Monsieur" in Russia—Litvinoff used them at the Disarmament Conference at Moscow for the first time for five years—may or may not be a result of permeation from the rehabilitated bourgeoisie remarks a "writer in a London contemporary. No doubt, etymologically, the English "Mister" is a version of "Master," and so conveys a sense of caste: in practice it is denied to no one, and so fulfils exactly the same function as the Communist "Comrade." The affectation of social superiority is kept up by the much-abused "Esq." by which term, by the way, even the most advanced of Labour Members of Parliament is described in the records of the House, without, so far as I have seen, any protest from anybody.

I do not know how far the Bolsheviks have gone in the way of the suppression of distinctions. Possibly they could supply a parallel to the old story of the French Revolution, when a noble of the old regime applied for a passport to leave the country. Asked his name, he gave it as "Monsieur le Marquis de Saint-Cyr."

"Il n'y a plus de Messieurs: aujourd'hui on est citoyen."
"Alors, Le Marquis de Saint-Cyr."
"Les titres sont abolis."
"De Saint-Cyr, donc."
"La noblesse n'existe plus."
"Eh bien, Saint-Cyr."
"Le calendrier est réformé: il n'y a plus de Saints."
"Mais enfin, Cyr."
"Sire est décapité: il n'y a plus de Sire."

LORD NORTHCOT'S WILL.

When the action of Viscountess Northcote versus Arnholz and another was called in the Probate Division, recently, a lady dressed in black and giving the name of Mrs. Thomas stepped forward and said that she desired to enter a caveat against the will in respect of a prior claim for certain money and property. She retired when told that the day's proceedings would not prevent her being heard at the later proceedings. Counsel for Arnholz said that he only intended to prove the will of March 22nd, 1919, and four subsequent codicils. A doctor practising at Mantone testified to witnessing the will on twenty typewritten pages. He added that Lord Northcote was absolutely sound in mind at the time of the execution of the will. Similar evidence in regard to codicils was given by solicitors' clerks and others and the case was then adjourned.

The *Daily Express* says the estate of the late Lord Northcote is valued at £5,500,000 pounds sterling.

The *News of the World* of December 24th states that no importance is attached to the intervention by a woman, interruptor in the Northcote will case on the 21st December. She is a well-known figure in the law courts.

It is understood that the real obstacle to a settlement is the condition in the first will providing that should Lady Northcote re-marry a portion of her share shall pass to others. Under the last will which is not put forward for probate Lady Northcote would have had her share without limitation and she now claims to receive it under the first will untrammelled by the condition, whereas certain beneficiaries who would benefit in the event of her re-marrying, object.

It is hoped to adjust the difficulties before the resumption of the hearing.

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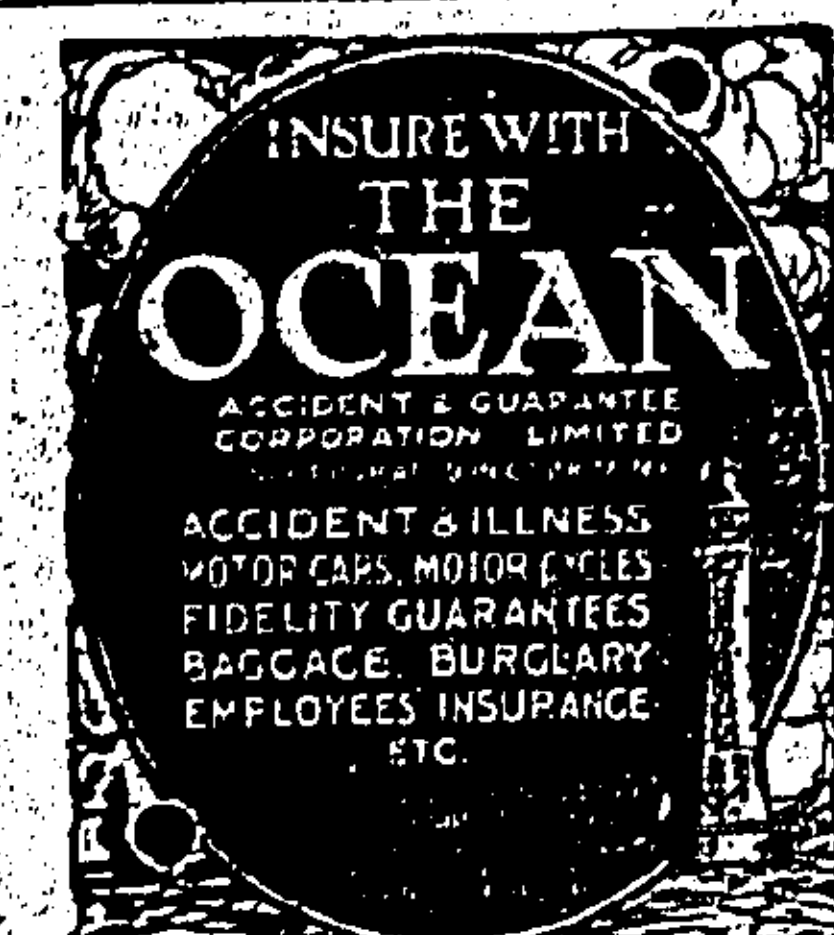
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RECORD CARGO LOADING.

Further evidence, that the Soviet Government of Vladivostok is making every effort to establish a record of efficiency, were accorded by officers of the Glen Line steamer *Glenberg* which has just arrived from the northern port, says the *North China Daily News* of January 28th. According to the chief officer, Mr. White, the *Glenberg* was enabled to ship a record cargo of 85,340 bags of soya beans, amounting to more than 5,500 tons deadweight, in 20 working hours, which was due to prompt and competent stowage and loading methods.

The government furthermore has issued an edict against strikes or labour disturbances of any kind whatsoever, under penalty of immediate dismissal into the interior. The method of handling a large strike of longshoremen, which threatened completely to tie up the port, was related by the same officer.

SHORT SHERIFF FOR STRIKERS.

The strike leaders marched with several hundred of their men to the Army headquarters and demanded an increase in wages of 50 per cent., threatening to down tools unless it was forthcoming immediately. Mr. Krassin met the leaders and asked, if they had any other demands, and when they replied in the negative, he ordered them to report back to the men that not only were the demands refused, but that if work was not resumed within two hours, all the members of the striking organizations would be immediately deported under military guard into the interior, and the leaders would be summarily shot. Needless to say, work was resumed as quickly as possible, and since that time no further labour disturbances have taken place.

Every vessel leaving or entering Vladivostok is subjected to a rigid search, Mr. White declared. The entire crew are mustered and the temperature of each is taken by the port doctor. While this medical examination is taking place officers and men of the Red army, dressed in mufti, make a complete search of the vessel for "White" stowaways.

A constant check is maintained upon all officials, it was stated. The port officials are kept under constant observation by "Red" detectives who wear a red star brassard as a badge of office. Private conversations are forbidden and are rendered impossible by one or more of these "spies" being present.

CUMSHAS LEAD TO ARREST.

Mr. White cited an example of the difficulties attendant upon bribe giving, which also appears on the taboo list. Quite recently, a Japanese skipper was having the boilers of his vessel examined by one of the licensed inspectors. Being unaware that cumshas were prohibited, he handed the inspector two 50-yen notes, because the inspection had taken place after working hours. Hardly had the inspector touched the notes when one of the Red detectives placed both the Captain and the inspector under arrest, and to-day both are awaiting trial in Vladivostok fortress.

The Red army has assumed control over both the Vladivostok Pilots' Association and the Port Health officials. Although the pilots themselves receive less than \$2 a month, while the doctors are forced to live on \$2 for the same period. The remainder of the revenue is handed over to the Government for the support of the Red army. All the workers in Vladivostok are compelled to give 50 per cent. of their earnings to the Government. Pay-rolls are collected each week by government agents and the deduction is made before the men are paid off.

Mr. White declared that food in Vladivostok was plentiful and of good quality. Instead of rising in price as might have been expected, the Soviet published an official list of prices, and merchants were forbidden to "hoard" any necessities of life, but were compelled to "accept" the current daily rate.

SHANGHAI'S TELEPHONES.
AUTOMATIC SYSTEM TO BE SHORTLY INSTALLED.

Automatic telephones will be installed in Shanghai in the beginning of April according to the statement of the General manager of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company.

While this installation, commencing with the Eastern District covering over five hundred subscribers, will be more or less in the nature of an experiment, yet the automatic system will be used throughout the settlement in the near future. According to the manager of the Telephone Company, while this system may give an accelerated service, that is not the primary motive of introduction as the time has come when it has become a matter of economy. Instead of employing several hundred employees, including operators and supervisors, a very small staff will be able to manipulate the new system. Mr. P. H. Cole commenting on the present criticism of the Shanghai telephones stated that the installation here was equal to, if not better, than those in use in American and English cities. Every modern improvement has been adopted and everything to facilitate a better service has been introduced, but there are certain difficulties to be contended with which do not arise in other countries and the first and most important is the climate. The climate affects everything, from the nerves and patience of the subscribers to the batteries and switches in connection with the various instruments.

But at all times the Telephone Company do their best to give satisfactory service to their patrons.—*Shanghai Mercury.*

YAUMATI CRIMINALS. ANOTHER SUSPECT ARRESTED.

On Saturday night Police Inspector Timothy Murphy conducted a raid on a tea-house at No. 11, Argyle Street, Yaumati, and secured the arrest of an armed man. The man made an attempt to draw a revolver from his girdle, but the police were too quick for him. In the revolver two live cartridges were found. Another man was in the company of the arrested man at the time, but nothing incriminating was found in his possession and he was not detained.

Yesterday Inspector Murphy informed the Magistrate (Mr. J. E. Wood) that he proposed to ask the Captain Superintendent of Police to make an application to the Magistrate for the man's commitment to the Criminal Sessions.

NATIONALITY QUESTION AGAIN.

SINO-PORTUGUESE CLAIMS EXEMPTION FROM MIXED COURT'S JURISDICTION.

The nationality question, so often of late brought up in the Mixed Court, at Shanghai was again raised last week when the affairs of a syndicate formed for the purpose of operating on the Shanghai exchanges were mentioned in the case of the Wei Yuen Bank v. Lee Tsung-fung, in which the Bank has a claim for Tls. 314,000.

Mr. Newman who appeared for the plaintiffs, informed the Court that defendant, who was compradore of the N.Y.K., was the leading spirit in the syndicate. Mr. Krissel (defendant's solicitor) had written stating that defendant was a Portuguese subject, and it had been found that defendant was registered in the Portuguese Consulate a year ago. Counsel accordingly asked that the names of two other members of the syndicate, Chang Song-ming and Koo Shing-yih, be added as defendants and that an order be made for substituted service. These men knew that proceedings were being taken, and they were keeping out of the jurisdiction, so that it was impossible to find them.

Mr. Krissel replied that their addresses had always been known to plaintiffs, and they were ready to come forward and defend the action. Counsel undertook to accept service on their behalf, on condition that their names be struck out if they were found to be not subject to the Court's jurisdiction.

The Court granted Mr. Newman's application and allowed the name of Lee Tsung-fung to remain on the writ, pending his appearance in Court to prove his Portuguese nationality.

JAPANESE CREMATORIUM. LARGE QUANTITY OF STOLEN FIRE- WOOD FOUND ON PREMISES.

No less than 293 catties of stolen firewood was found by the police during the week-end at the Japanese crematorium at Saiyung-pun. The Japanese caretaker of the premises was taken into custody and yesterday he was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood with unlawfully having the wood in his possession.

Evidence of the forest guards and the European Sergeant who made the seizure was taken, after which the caretaker elected to go into the box to give evidence. The Magistrate: In whose possession was the wood?

The caretaker: I don't know. Who used the wood then? I don't know.

The Magistrate: The position is this: unless you tell me where this wood comes from I shall have to fine you \$10.

Then ensued a long argument between the interpreter and the caretaker which resulted in no further light being thrown on the matter.

The Magistrate sternly ordered him to stand down and imposed a fine of \$10.

On hearing this the defendant laughed heartily and his Worship instructed the interpreter to explain the serious nature of the fine.

The interpreter did so at great length but the defendant was evidently not impressed, for he left the Court highly amused.

"DREAM STREET"

FINE GRIFFITH FILM.

Expectations were exceeded when "Dream Street," Griffith's wonderful dramatic comedy, was shown at the Coronet yesterday. It is more than an unusual story of Symbolic love and romance—it is a work of art not often rivalled on the screen. The characters in the picture were suggested by those which Thomas Burke portrayed in his famous stories of Lincolnton. But while they have been presented in "Gina of Chinatown" and "The Sign of the Lamp" they are none the less found in all the corners of the world, where romance, love and beauty hold sway.

Three outstanding personalities in the picture who gaze through wistful windows upon their street of dreams are Gypsy Fair, "Spike" McFadden and the latter's brother "Billie." Gypsy is a musical hall dancer and "Spike" and his brother hail from the district of the docks. Both fall in love with Gypsy after they have seen her dance; evil days fall upon them through a series of complications and a murder brings them to the attention of the police. Sway Wan, a Chinese gambler, also desires Gypsy and plots to make her his. The symbolism of the story here introduces the Good One, typified by a street preacher, and the Evil Influence, typified by a wandering violinist who charms with the Spell of his music and causes wickedness temporarily to triumph.

BAG SNATCHERS! INTERESTING CASE AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A story of how police investigations in an entirely different case led to the arrest and ultimate imprisonment of three bag snatchers was told in Mr. Lindsell's Court at the Magistracy, yesterday, when three men were produced for trial on a charge of snatching.

Inspector Kent said the complainant in the case was on the Luen Cheong Wharf, on Friday night, intending to board a ferry for his native village. He had two hand bags with him. A number of people followed him and one of these snatched away one of his bags which contained \$1,700. The complainant could not give chase as he had a quantity of luggage to look after. On the following day the first defendant was brought to No. 7 Police Station, in connection with another case and on being searched, the police found in the lining of his waistcoat \$360 and a remittance note for \$300. He was also wearing a gold wrist watch and a finger ring. When questioned he said he had just experienced good luck at the gaming tables in Canton. The police did not believe the story and he was examined further. He then offered to take the police to a friend in Yaumati, who would bear out his story. A journey was accordingly made to Yaumati and in a brothel the second defendant was found. This man was in possession of \$110, a fountain pen, and a felt hat which had been identified by the complainant as his property. Like the first defendant, the second man had spent a portion of the money in buying jewellery and at the time he was wearing a gold watch and a ring. The third man was arrested on the allegation that he was present when the snatching took place and that he had received a share in the spoil. He threatened to give the snatchers away unless they handed over part of the property.

The first defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing and the second man said that he went to the wharf but he did not take part in the theft. The third man admitted receiving the money. Mr. Lindsell ordered all three to be sent to prison for six months.

DR. SUN AT DINNER WITH M. JOFFE. MANY CALLERS ON SOVIET ENVOY.

Much prominence, says the *N.C. Daily News* of January 28th, is attached in some circles to a dinner given by M. Joffe, the Soviet Envoy Extraordinary to China, to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a number of his closest friends at the Great Eastern Hotel on Tuesday evening (Jan. 23rd). While M. Joffe has telegraphically accepted Viscount Goto's invitation to visit the hot springs of Japan, it is understood that there has been no rupture of relations between the head of the Soviet Mission and the ex-Southern President. Although there are indications that pro-Constitutionalists at Canton are feeling the pinch of General Chen Chung-ming's strong position at Waichow, this has had no influence on the mission's decision not to go South. The Canton visit is stated to have been put off solely on account of M. Joffe's continued ill-health, which has not improved during the past few days owing to the cold weather.

Anyone who takes a seat in the lounge of the Palace Hotel will notice a stream of immaculately robed Chinese callers on the plenipotentiary. For some days prior to the announcement of the trip to Japan, Japanese visitors have also been numerous. One of M. Joffe's two secretaries—M. Cergius Schwarzon and M. Levine—invariably has a pleasant greeting for each caller and politely conducts him to the waiting lift. Western callers apparently do not get further than the lift, although they are treated with the same consideration belowstairs. They are told to submit a series of written questions, which may or may not be answered.

Daily visits have been paid to Dr. Sun's residence in Rue Moller, but otherwise M. Joffe remains in his room at the Palace Hotel. Usually, it is reported, the interviews are short, but last week the pair were in close consultation for four hours. With the exception of the two secretaries, one of whom, M. Schwarzon, is in charge of a Soviet information bureau, Mr. Joffe is only accompanied by his wife. On arrival at the Shanghai North Railway Station he was conducted by a Soviet naval escort from a Russian yacht, still in Shanghai, to the Palace Hotel. He leaves Shanghai for Tokyo by the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* on Saturday.

ATHLETIC DISPLAY AT WUKINGFU.

An occasional correspondent writes under date January 24th:—
I was one of many spectators who watched a very instructive display of athletics yesterday, at Wukingfu, when the High School Boys gave an exhibition of their skill. The day was brilliant, yet undaunted and with bare heads, they offered us a big programme of ten exercises, comprising section drill, relay races, wand drill, parallel bars, company drill (with running and foolery), club drill, Swedish drill, vaulting-horse, and two displays of pyramidal building. All the exercises were so well executed that it is hard to make a choice. The parallel-bar exercises were fascinating, and were, perhaps, the outstanding feature. The instructor has undoubtedly the gift of inspiring his boys with a sense of what they can do. I only the boys of today. Perhaps Chinese, more than most Orientals, need the stiffening and strengthening of their muscles. The old habit so common in old (Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT. FOOTBALL

H.K.F.A. MEETING.

Lt. W. H. Thornton, R.G.A. presided over a full meeting of the H.K.F.A. last evening at Victoria Barracks. The President, Mr. R. J. Wilton, was unable to attend.

H.M.S. *Carlisle* and H.M.S. *Despatch* were struck out of the leagues and their records for the season are to be erased. Angus of the Police and May of the United were transferred to the Hongkong F.C.

The Chairman read the decisions of the Emergency Committee appointed to inquire into complaints and cases of misconduct. Clark of the Police was suspended indefinitely and the Police Secretary censured. The *Titanis* Secretary was called upon to send a written apology to Mr. Smith through the H.K.F.A.

St. Joseph's F.C. applied for permission to play *St. Joseph's* and *Omar* of the University F.C. in shield matches and this was granted.

It was decided to play a semi-final in the Senior and Junior shield competitions each on each of the Club and Garrison grounds and the finals on the Club ground.

For playing *Sadler* of the R.G.A. against the Kings, this man having played this season for the R.G.A., the Wardens were ordered to replay the match with the Kings on a date to be notified.

It was decided not to play shield matches on the Kowloon F.C. ground.

The Chairman read a letter from the Shanghai F.A. which stated that the Interport team would leave Shanghai by the s.s. *President Jefferson* on February 14th, but the date of their return has not been fixed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, was passed in recognition of his good service to the Association during his period of office. Lt. Thornton, R.G.A. is leaving the Colony by the s.s. *Delta* on February 7th.

CRICKET.

SECOND DIVISION LEAGUE.

I.R.C. 2nd XI. v. UNIVERSITY 2nd XI.

The Indians 2nd XI visited the Pokfulam ground and beat the University 2nd XI by 3 wickets and 10 runs. The University chose to bat first and piled up 98 runs. C. W. Lam being the top-scorer with 43 runs, which included four fours. The Indians, taking second knock, started badly. Their two opening wickets fell for ducks in the first over; but other batsmen made good. E. Moosden carried his bat for 35 runs. Both sides fielded well. This win placed the Indians more securely in the premier position in the League table. They have five wins and one draw.

Scores:—

UNIVERSITY 2ND XI.	
H. Y. Lam, b Arculli	6
C. A. Peterson, c Minu, b H. D. Rumjahn	10
T. L. Cheah, c Minu, b Arculli	5
M. B. Osman, c Minu, b Arculli	5
B. P. Ng, run out	2
C. W. Lam, c Moosden, b Hassan	43
J. L. Young Saye, b H. D. Rumjahn	12
P. E. Choo, l.b.w. Kitchell	2
T. O. Yeow, c Nazarin, b Kitchell	4
T. Teh, not out	2
A. T. Barna, l.b.w. b H. D. Rumjahn	5
Extras	0
Total	98

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. M. Arculli	12	2	29	3
H. D. Rumjahn	14	5	33	3
I. Hassan	4	2	10	1
A. Kitchell	8	0	20	2

I.R.C. 2ND XI.

R. Nazarin, c and b Peterson	0
O. Rumjahn, b Peterson	0
F. M. Arculli, c H. Y. Lam, b Peterson	15
D. Rumjahn, c Ng, b Cheah	9
H. D. Rumjahn, c Young Saye	27
Y. A. Wahup, st Yeow, b Cheah	3
E. Moosden, not out	35
A. Kitchell, c Ng, b Young Saye	5
Extras	12
Total	106

I. Hassan, A. K. Minu and J. Ackher did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. A. Peterson	9	1	27	3
F. L. Cheah	8	0	29	2
P. P. Ng	2	0	4	0
Young Saye	5	0	14	2
C. W. Lam	2	0	10	0

Bowled one wide.

GOLF.
Mrs. Winslow on Sunday at Fanning won the ladies' championship for the third time—two years in succession. The runner-up this year was Mrs. Redmond.

BILIARDS.
The game between the Hon. Mr. O. Soren and Mr. O. Karamhaw in the Open Billiards Championship of the Colony will take place on Thursday at 9 p.m. and not to-night as advertised.

China, of deepening physical development is gradually passing away. Even the old literati approve of modern drill and admire the skill of the foreign instructor in physical, as well as in mental, accomplishments.

SCHOOL PRIZE GIVINGS.

SAYINGPUN SCHOOL.

The annual prize-giving at this school took place yesterday.

There were on the platform: the Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Director of Education) and Mrs. Irving, Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh (Registrar of the Hongkong University), the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave and the Headmaster of the school (Mr. A. Morris).

The Headmaster's Report stated:—

The maximum enrolment during 1922 was 339 (338 in 1921). The average attendance 333 (310 in 1921). Fees amounted to \$11,061. The school has remained full throughout the year, and a large number of prospective pupils were unable to secure admission. We look forward expectantly to the completion of our new school which will accommodate greater numbers. The attendance has been good, and for a few months the percentage was as high as 98. Several classes maintained an unbroken record for a period of five consecutive weeks, while 72 boys, one-fifth of the whole school—made perfect attendance. The general standard of efficiency has been maintained: Map drawing, Handwriting, English conversation and composition are particularly good. All the pupils in class 4 successfully passed the qualifying entrance examination to Queen's College. The discipline and some continue excellent. Substantial additions have been made to the apparatus and equipment. The University education undergraduates use the school for teaching purposes. Although handicapped for ground we have done well in sport. Volley ball and football are the principal games: during the summer, launch picnics and swimming were much enjoyed.

Our Scouts attended at Government House during the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, when Patrol Leader Lo Kwok Chung was decorated by H.R.H. with the gilt cross for gallantry in saving a boy from drowning at Kennedy Town bathing beach. During August the troop spent nine days in camp at Castle Peak: the expenses were generously defrayed by Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Messrs. Lo Cheung Shiu, Choy Wai Man, Leung Ki Ho, and Dr. Wan Man Kai. It is hoped that the troop will increase in number, and that the scouts will do all they can to repay in some measure, by loyal service to the school and the Empire, the care and attention lavished on them. Our energies have not been confined to studies and sport alone.

In the cause of charity the school has done splendidly. From class collections and self-denial the scholars contributed \$600 to the Swatow Relief Fund. Our Scouts assisted the "Charitable Associations" in street collections and were instrumental in raising \$11,000 for the same purpose. Again, when we were unfortunate to lose our "head boy" the school came forward, defrayed the whole of the funeral expenses and handed a substantial sum to the bereaved and aged mother.

The names of thirteen old scholars figure in the recent University examination lists:—Matriculation, 3; Senior local, 1; Junior local, 9. One, Lo Tung Fan, who won the Alan Morris Memorial Scholarship to Queen's College where he obtained further honours, has distinguished himself by gaining the President of China Scholarship. We trust that his University career will be equally brilliant. To another "old boy" Mr. Leung Ki Ho we owe a debt of gratitude. During the year Mr. Leung presented the school with a mimeograph which we find very useful. This, however, is but one of Mr. Leung's benefactions to his old school. In future years we hope that a larger number of "old boys" will come forward and assist the school.

The Report contained the thanks of the school to a number of Chinese gentlemen who were donors of special prizes: The Hon. Mr. Irving, thanking the school for asking Mrs. Irving to present the prizes, announced that this was probably the last time that she would attend a prize-giving at the school, for she was shortly going home. He wished to express on her behalf her sincere good wishes for the success of the school. They both hoped it would continue to prosper in the very remarkable way it had done during the past twenty years. He could remember the time when there were only forty boys, and it was thought a great feat that one European master should be engaged to look after schools at Sailingpun, Wanchai, and Yau-mai. Now they had a very strong staff, and they stood largely as a training school for the University. The University had been helpful to them by sending down students to take classes, and in this the students had benefited themselves as they were learning their future business of teaching. The conduct of the school was a great responsibility, and Mr. Morris had shouldered the burden with enthusiasm. He had been a pillar of strength to the school during the 20 years he had been in the Colony. He brought it up from humble beginnings to its present flourishing state. The plans were already in existence for the erection of the new buildings, and in addition to numerous class rooms, they were to have a swimming bath. He believed himself to be right in saying that they would be the first school in the Colony to have its own swimming bath.

In conclusion Mr. Irving said he hoped that the Sailingpun School would continue to be more and more the training school for the University. He would like to see the school educate boys up to the matriculation standard.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

There is no news yet of serious fighting in Canton, but a few skirmishes have been reported, and the civilian population are in a state of considerable alarm. Every boat coming to Hongkong is crowded with refugees.

A rumour was current in Hongkong yesterday that General Ngai Bong Ping was to arrive in the Colony by the afternoon boat from Canton—the s.s. *Honam*. In fact it was stated by some that he had already arrived the previous night by the s.s. *Hewingshan*, but there was evidently no truth in the latter rumour. Colour was lent to the first rumour by the fact that an unusually large crowd of Chinese collected on the pavement opposite the Canton wharf in Hongkong yesterday afternoon. A couple of motor-cars were there awaiting the arrival of the steamer. The *Honam* did not arrive until after 5 o'clock and she was filled with refugees, including a goodly number of well-dressed Chinese gentlemen.

The information gathered on the boat was scanty. No passenger answering to the name of Ngai Bong Ping was on board, but it was pointed out that if such a person was on the steamer it would be more than likely that he would travel under an assumed name. A well-known European gentleman who was on board expressed the opinion that General Ngai Bong Ping is still in Canton and that he is sheltering at the residence of the Japanese Consul who is said to have intervened on his behalf. The General is said to be quite safe, and contrary to common report, he is not wounded.

Regarding the City, the latest news is that desultory fighting has been taking place in the North-Western district where Kwangsi and Cantonese soldiers have come into collision.

As may be expected trade is at a standstill, all business houses being closed. The Sun Company's Store on the Bund cautiously opened one door of their premises on Saturday and Sunday and admitted a few people.

There is a great show of British flags all over the City, as a protection from molestation. The people seem chiefly interested in the question of how to leave the City with the least possible delay. Ferry boats are crowded and the Canton local train service to Sheklung is working at heavy pressure. Many refugees had to be turned away from the s.s. *Honam* before she left Canton yesterday morning.

A noteworthy feature at the wharf in Hongkong yesterday afternoon, in view of the expected arrival of Ngai Bong Ping, was the fact that the Hongkong Police had made no special arrangements to meet the boat, as they have done in the cases of other prominent arrivals from Canton. It should also be added that the two motor-cars which were waiting at the wharf did not carry away any person who in the least resembled Ngai Bong Ping. One was used by a well-known European gentleman and the other by a party of Chinese ladies.

ALLEGED COCAINE

SMUGGLING.

GERMAN MERCHANT ENGINEER ARRESTED.

The second engineer of the German str. *Ludendorff* which arrived in the Colony yesterday morning en route to Shanghai and Japan, was arrested on board the boat later in the day on a charge of being in possession of six pistols, a quantity of ammunition, and a large quantity of cocaine. We are given to understand that when arrested the officer was talking with one or more Chinese in the vicinity of his cabin. The cocaine, along with the arms and ammunition were all discovered in the cabin, and the cocaine has, we understand, been placed in the hands of the Government analyst. The pistols are of German make, and it is assumed the arrested man obtained them in Hamburg, where arms are comparatively cheap. He was detained in custody and will be charged at the Magistrate's today.

Scholarships.

Class 4: Tam Yau Kwong, Alvin Morris, Pong Kui Kwong, Government, Full; Wong Mi Hong, Do; Hui Wai Pan, Do; Kwok Tai Ming, Do. Class 5: Pang King, Chenns, Do; Lun Wai Ling, Ho Kom, Tong. Class 6: Chan Mo Yau, Government, Full; Chia Kwong Wing, Ralphs. Class 7: U Ping Chun, Government, Full; Mok Wai Sui, Mok Kon Sang. Class 8: Sun Yiu Pun, Government, Full; Kong Bai On, Mok Man Sang.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE PUISSE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ).]

ALLEGED BANK NOTE FORGERIES.

The case was opened yesterday in which four Chinese, named Chan Chuen, Ton Cheuk, Ho Tau alias Ho Hau Kwan, and Li Cheun, were indicted on a charge that on November 1st of last year, at Cheung Sha Wan, they did, with intent to defraud, forge certain valuable securities, to wit, notes purporting to be \$1 notes of the Kwangsi Bank. They were further charged in that they did forge certain documents, to wit the same false \$1 notes.

Mr. N. K. Holmes, Crown Solicitor appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Elsieley Zeilyu, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, defended.

The Jury were as follows:—

Messrs. D. E. Donnelly (Foreman), Chau Yat Fung, Poon Icho, J. H. Tai, J. H. Pidgeon, H. Hatch and D. Peoples. A number of interesting exhibits were produced in Court. These included notes in the course of preparation, a complete note, a small printing machine of the kind frequently used for the printing of handbills, and certain of the implements used in the manufacture of false notes.

Mr. Holmes, in outlining his case, said he wished to put it to the Jury that these four men composed a gang who were engaged in the printing of good representations of Kwangsi bank notes. On November 1st at about 10 p.m., Inspector Grant, of the Shamshui Police Station, in company with three Chinese constables went to a garden in Shamshui in which was a matchbox he intended to enter. Before going inside the Inspector posted two constables outside. He then looked through a hole in the mat wall of the shed and saw the defendant Chan Chuen operating the printing machine. Ton Cheuk was impressing a stamp on to certain slips of paper, and the other two were preparing a meal. Accompanied by one of the constables the Inspector went inside and arrested the first two men. The last two escaped out of the shed, but were captured by the policeman outside. A search was made of the matchbox, and a number of slips of paper were found on each of which was the impression of the Kwangsi bank note; certain implements used in the manufacture of the notes, and the printing machine. The men were taken along to the Police Station, and each of them made a statement. Chan Chuen simply said: "I have nothing to say. I am a cook. The printing machine and chops belong to the master, surname Poon." The second prisoner said the machine belonged to his master Poon Hung, also the chops, and Poon was the man who had done the printing. The third and fourth men said practically the same thing.

Witnesses were then called for the prosecution. Among the witnesses called by the prosecution was Mr. George Banker, who gave some interesting evidence with regard to the origin of the notes. He gave it as his opinion that the notes produced in Court were fraudulent. He stated that when the Cantonese Army entered Kwangsi during the middle of last year the Kwangsi Bank ceased to exist, and the invaders brought their own notes with them. Mr. Zeitlyn: I suppose when an invading army takes possession of a place the first thing they do is to issue notes or paper with which to pay the troops? Mr. Banker: They live on the people first.

Mr. Zeitlyn: And having been living on the people, they produce notes with which to pay the troops? Mr. Banker: Some of them brought notes with them.

Mr. Zeitlyn pointed out to the witness that on the back of the notes were the words: "Each dollar shall be treated as ten ten-cent pieces." He would ask the witness whether there was anything on the notes promising to pay that sum on demand.

Mr. Banker replied that if the notes had been taken to a bank, at one time the bearer could have obtained silver for them. In reply to further questions he agreed there was nothing on the notes to show that there was any direct promise to pay on demand. He added that the bank was started in the first place by the military commander, Luk Wing Ping. He was unable to say whether any of these notes were issued by the Cantonese Army in Kwangsi, and repeated his statement that that army had notes of its own which it used in Kwangsi.

Mr. Banker added that when the Bank ceased to exist two ships belonging to him were used to take away a number of boxes, and in his opinion these contained notes similar to those produced. Mr. Zeitlyn at the conclusion of the evidence expressed a desire to make a "legal submission" to His Honour. Addressing the Jury he said: "The evidence is that these four men composed a gang who were engaged in the printing of good representations of Kwangsi bank notes. On November 1st at about 10 p.m., Inspector Grant, of the Shamshui Police Station, in company with three Chinese constables went to a garden in Shamshui in which was a matchbox he intended to enter. Before going inside the Inspector posted two constables outside. He then looked through a hole in the mat wall of the shed and saw the defendant Chan Chuen operating the printing machine. Ton Cheuk was impressing a stamp on to certain slips of paper, and the other two were preparing a meal. 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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

DURING the absence from the Colony of Mr. F. M. WELLS, our Company's Manager for South China, or until further Notice, Mr. D. O. DE SILVA has been empowered to discharge the duties of Manager.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

16, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1923. [295]

THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building, on TUESDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11.30 o'clock A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for year ending 31st December, 1922.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 5th February to Tuesday, 13th February, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for
THE KOWLOON LAND & BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1923. [295]

THEATRE ROYAL

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANIST

LEOPOLD GODOWSKY

CHOPIN NIGHT

TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), 30TH JANUARY,
AT 8.15 P.M.

Prices: ... \$5, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S. [293]

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

THE following further Subscriptions to the above Fund have been duly received with thanks:

Per Miss Middleton Smith	\$5.00
Mr. Li Po	5.00
Mrs. Li	5.00
Miss Lo Chun Fai	5.00
Miss Lo Chung Ying	5.00
Miss Lo Ma Mi	5.00
Miss Ip King Wa	5.00
Miss Wong Choi Po	5.00
Miss Wong Chuk Choi	5.00
Mrs. Tsoi	5.00
Mrs. Ma Po Tsan	5.00
Miss Wong Suet Hing	5.00
Mrs. An Lung	5.00
Miss Chan Lai Chan	5.00
Miss Lam Chak Shang	5.00
Miss Lo Chung Kwan	5.00
Mr. Yeung King Tok	3.00
Miss Lam Tak Lin	3.00
Miss Yu Shau Chu	3.00
Miss Miall	2.00
Miss Ko Ju Kuen	2.00
Mrs. Li Hu Shi	2.00
Mr. Mok Yan Po	2.00
Mrs. Ma Po Tsan	2.00
Mr. Ng Pak Yuen	2.00
Mr. Leung Mo Pak	2.00
Miss Shum Tak Ching	2.00
Mr. Tsang's Family	2.00
Mr. Ho Pak Yu	2.00
Mr. Lo Yi Ki	2.00
Mr. Yu Chik San	2.00
Mr. Ho Hing Chan	2.00
Mr. Li Chan	2.00
Mr. Li Tung	2.00
Mrs. Chung Yan Tak	2.00
Mrs. Cheng Fok Shi	2.00
Mrs. Li	2.00
Miss Chung	2.00
Miss Ng In	1.00
Mrs. Wong	1.00
Miss Kwong Mi Chan	1.00
Mrs. Yeung Wong Shi	1.00
Mr. Ng	1.00
Miss Yeung Choi Ying	1.00
Mr. To Man Tak	1.00
Mrs. Wong Choi Yu	1.00
A Friend	1.00
Mr. Li Pak Lim	1.00
Mr. Chan's Family	1.00
Mr. Leung Cheung Wan	1.00
Miss Li Tai Koo	1.00
Mr. Leung Han Yuk	1.00
Mr. Leung Ka Muk	1.00
Mr. Kwan Wing Kwong	1.00
Mr. Leung Ying Kwan	1.00
Miss To	1.00
Miss Chan Shan Ching	1.00
Mr. Chan Chau On	1.00
Mr. Chan Lau Fong	1.00
Mr. Kwan Hang	1.00
Mr. An Han	1.00
Mr. Kwan Pik Lan	1.00
Mr. Hu Chan Shi	1.00
Mr. Chan Ming Shan	1.00
Mr. Yuen Kwa Hon	1.00
Miss Chan Yi Koo	1.00
Miss Lee	1.00
Mrs. Wong Choi Yu	1.00

Amount already acknowledged... 77,687.85
Total... 77,840.85

(Sd) HO WING,
Assistant Treasurer,
ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE
BUILDING FUND. [272]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AT the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, JANUARY, 30th.

ENGINEERS' BALL, 1923.

FOUND—One Cigar Lighter also a Small Sum of Money.

LOST—A piece of Jade with a Small Pearl at one End.

Please communicate respecting any of the above with the Hon. SECRETARY, ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"RHEBUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 23rd January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Feb., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th Feb., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1923. [294]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"FELEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 23rd January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

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All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th Feb., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1923. [29]

HUGO STINNES LINTEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUDENDORFF"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th February, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Monday, 5th Feb., 1923, at 10 A.M., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 12th February, 1923, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1923. [292]

SMOKING, 'TIS SAID, IS A HABIT.

SECURE YOUR REQUIREMENTS

FROM THE

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

AND HABIT BECOMES A PLEASURE. [283]

THE CORONET.

"DREAM STREET."

KOWLOON THEATRE.

GEORGE ELIOT'S

SILAS MARNER. [272]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held in the CITY HALL on TUESDAY, JANUARY 30th, at Noon.

A. D. HICKLING,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1923. [240]

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN THE DISTRICT OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

THE Installation of Dr. G. D. R. BLACK as District Grand Master will take place in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst., at 6.30 P.M.

Master Masons are invited to attend.

A. W. HILL,
D. G. Secretary.
[273]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, GORDON ROAD, on SATURDAY, the 10th of FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st December, 1922, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 1st February, 1923, until Saturday, the 10th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1923. [276]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this COMPANY will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th February to the 13th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th January, 1923. [270]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 44, DE VOUX ROAD, on TUESDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 29th January, to Tuesday, 13th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1923. [219]

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE FEBRUARY SETTLEMENT DAY has been altered from MONDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1923 to FRIDAY, the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1923.

By Order of the Committee,
J. W. KEW,
Secretary.
[286]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FEBRUARY SETTLEMENT DAY has been altered from MONDAY, 26th to FRIDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1923.

By Order of the Committee,
P. TESTER,
Secretary.
[282]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Suffering

from any kind of Disease, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write present condition of the disease. Full particulars of treatment, advice, etc., free under cover. "SIR" WORKS, Beadon-square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). [105]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

ICE CREAM.

WE hereby beg to remind our numerous Customers that their Orders for ICE CREAM must be placed 24 hours before delivery is required. [1983]

WHAT IS EYE STRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period.

Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—ADVT. [101]

INTIMATION

Just received

French shipment of

BASS' LIGHT ALE

Purple Triangle Brand

Pints & Splits

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

'PHONE CENTRAL 616

BIRTHS.

MOORE.—At Shanghai, on January 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. W. MOORE, a son.

OSWALD.—At Shanghai, on January 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN OSWALD, a son.

POUPELAIN.—At Shanghai, on January 23rd, to Dr. and Mrs. R. POUPELAIN, a daughter.

WADE.—At Shanghai, on January 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. T. S. D. WADE, a daughter.

WAKELAM.—At Shanghai, on January 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. H. WAKELAM, a son.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. MARIA FRANCISCA DE FIGUEIREDO GOMES and family gratefully thank their relatives and friends who sent floral tributes and expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, also those who so kindly attended the funeral. [293]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DE VOUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 30TH, 1923.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

SIR FRANCIS AGLEN, the Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs, by publicly advocating the legalization of the opium trade in China—at, above all places, a meeting of the International Anti-Opium Association in Peking—has created something of a sensation in circles interested in this question. The abolition of the opium traffic has been regarded as a settled policy in China dating back to 1903 when an edict was issued by the Emperor ordering the entire abolition of opium smoking in China within ten years.

Thereupon negotiations were entered into with the Government of India leading to an agreement by which India undertook to reduce the export of opium to China by ten per cent. annually provided China reduced the native production in the same ratio. Such progress had been made in this direction by 1911 that a new agreement was made between Great Britain and China providing for the complete extinction of the trade by the end of 1917. But since the auguration of the Republic there has been a very serious failure on China's part to carry out the policy. It is not that the various Republican Governments have been lacking in sympathy with the policy; the recrudescence of opium planting has

been due entirely to the fact that the Central Government has lost effective control over the military commanders in the provinces who have allowed and encouraged the cultivation of opium as the easiest and most fruitful means of keeping themselves in funds for the maintenance of their military organisations, and for their personal enrichment. That is the position to-day, and Sir FRANCIS AGLEN's argument is that the opium trade is bound to flourish in a disordered China. It is an argument that cuts both ways. If the Central Government is powerless to enforce its decrees for the suppression of opium, what likelihood is there that it would be able to establish effective control if it were legalised again?

Having regard to the Inspector-General's growing worries with respect to the demands made on the Customs revenues, many people have doubtless conjectured that this must have influenced and inspired his open advocacy of a Government monopoly of opium. Even if the control were not complete, it is obvious that a very large revenue could still be collected from this source. But Sir FRANCIS AGLEN disavows that he has been influenced by any such considerations, and says he advocates the legalisation of the trade as being the only means of controlling and finally suppressing it. That, of course, is the policy which is being followed by Japan in Formosa, and by Great Britain in Hongkong, Singapore and in India; but to adopt that policy in China at the present time would be tantamount to reverting to conditions not vastly different from those which obtained before the Anti-Opium Edicts of 1906 were promulgated. As it is, Sir FRANCIS AGLEN describes the trade as "larger to-day than ever," and also as being "highly organised."

It would not be the first time in China's history that she had been driven to legalising the trade after failing to absolutely prohibit it, and Sir FRANCIS AGLEN maintains that the historical parallel holds good. After fifty years of opium prohibition and repression, backed by the full weight of imperial authority, China, in 1838, he reminds us, was obliged to take the retrograde step of legalising the traffic, and he believes that she will again be forced by the rapidly increasing demoralisation growing out of the vast illicit trade, to retrace her steps. Sir FRANCIS stated at the meeting that he did not wish the revenue from opium licensing to be applied for administrative purposes but applied to disbandment and the ultimate suppression of the opium traffic. He emphasised that an "enormous revenue" is being derived at the present time from native-grown opium, but it is illicitly collected. It is not, however, applied to "disbandment and the ultimate suppression of the opium traffic," and it is difficult to see what guarantees could be forthcoming from a Government whose impotence is admitted, that the revenue, if it were legally collected, would be devoted to such purposes. Sir JOHN JORDAN, who has devoted much time during the past year to work at Geneva in furtherance of the abolition of opium traffic, is naturally concerned over Sir FRANCIS AGLEN's proposal and emphasises that the opinion of the world, and especially that of Great Britain and the United States, could exercise a powerful effort in this matter, and hopes there will be an unmistakable expression of such opinion, in order to fortify the large class in China wishing to make good the reform of 1907-17. But the obvious reply to this so far as Great Britain is concerned is that while Great Britain would have every sympathy with the large class in China advocating this reform, and would deplore the violation of China's solemn pledges, she could not well condemn China for following a practice which she herself pursues in India and her Eastern Colonies.

Mr. Joseph Dodds, manager of the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., Calcutta, died on January 11th.

In the libel case of Mr. Hannigs v. the Tientsin Press, the jury awarded Mr. Hannigs damages of \$1 after a hearing lasting five days.

Yesterday the Revenue Officers seized in a godown at Mongkok a box containing 300 taels of prepared opium. No arrests were made.

H.E. the Governor is to distribute the prizes to the girls of St. Stephen's College on their Speech Day, next Friday. The function is to take place in the great hall of the University.

Two cases of notifiable disease were reported in the Colony on Sunday, one being a French case of diphtheria, and the other a Chinese case of enteric fever.

A Chinese who attempted to "commit suicide" by jumping into the Harbour on Sunday afternoon was admitted to the Tung Wah Hospital and later transferred to the Government Civil Hospital.

The s.s. *Ludendorff*, the second boat of the Hugo Stinnes Line to call at Hongkong since the War, arrived yesterday morning. The vessel carries a crew of 85, all Germans. While she has on board 6,000 tons of cargo for Shanghai, she has only 500 tons for Hongkong.

Armed robbers forced an entry into a widow's house at Aberdeen Village on Saturday morning by breaking a hole in the wall at the back of the house. After the usual threats had been used to intimidate the inmates the robbers broke open a number of boxes and got away with \$516.

The alleged kidnapping of six children from Leyte by a Chinese for the purpose of selling them in China as slaves has been reported to the executive bureau at Manila last week by the Acting Governor of Leyte. The Chinese with the children is alleged to have taken the inter-island steamer *Churruca* for Manila, and the Manila authorities were asked to investigate the report.

Messrs. Sarkies Bros., the well-known hotel proprietors, operating the Raffles Hotel and the Grosvenor Hotel, Singapore, The Eastern and Oriental Hotels, Penang, and the Strand Hotel, Rangoon, have acquired the premises known as the Sea View Hotel, at Tanjong Katong, Singapore, and will take over possession as from February 1st next. It is the aim of Messrs. Sarkies Bros. to make the Sea View Hotel the "Brighton" of Singapore.

Fire which destroyed property estimated at P.50,000 occurred in the barrio of the Benguet Consolidated Mining company near Baguio recently. Twenty-three of the company's houses were destroyed. Mr. Haussgrmann, the Company's manager, stated that the mills of the company, being at some distance from the barrio, were not damaged by the fire, and operations have not been interfered with. The mills are not operating on full capacity at present, he said, because of construction work now being undertaken by the company.

The King of Siam has translated *Romeo and Juliet* into Siamese and issued the work with notes, mainly on the rendering of English idiomatic phrases. In the more poetical passages his Majesty has had frequent recourse to learned—mainly Pali—words, but for the most part his version is couched in a terse Siamese that can be understood and appreciated by all. The King of Siam sent a cheque for one hundred guineas through the Siamese Minister in London to the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, and a further cheque for fifty guineas to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre Fund. In his letter to Sir Sidney Lee the Minister spoke of the King as "an ardent admirer of the works of your great national poet; he has himself translated some of the plays into Siamese."

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT.

EWO COTTON MILLS.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., advise us that they are in receipt of a telegram from the General Managers in Shanghai, informing them that the net profit of the Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., for the year ending 31st December, 1922, amounts to Tls. 1,700,000, and that the Consulting Committee have sanctioned payment of 8 per cent. on the preference shares and Tls. 1.50 per share on the ordinary shares.

FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

Damage to the extent of \$4,000 was caused by fire at No. 35, Queen's Road West on Saturday night. The fire is believed to have originated on the roof of the building, which is used for drying meat. The building is a two-storied one and considerable damage was done to the contents by both fire and water. The damage is covered by insurance.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]TURKEY PREPARES FOR WAR
OMINOUS SITUATION IN THE
NEAR EAST.

LONDON, January 28th.

Whilst it is understood that the Council of the League of Nations will take up the question of Mosul at Paris on Tuesday, there are indications that Turkey may not await the League's judgment, but on the contrary may appeal to the arbitration of force.

Mustapha Kemal has hurriedly returned to Angora from Smyrna in response to a summons of the Council of Commissioners, in order to preside at an extraordinary meeting of the National Assembly to discuss the situation arising from the failure of the Lausanne Conference.

Official circles at Angora state that the Assembly will be called on to make very important final decisions. They declare that the possibility of a rupture at Lausanne leaves the Turks unmoved, and unless the British delegation alters its attitude at the last moment, Ismet Pasha will issue a proclamation to the world explaining Turkey's position, and will leave Lausanne. The Turkish army will subsequently move on Mosul.

In the meanwhile, Bagdad reports that the garrison at Mosul is being reinforced by army air force units from Bagdad.

EARLIER CABLES.

UNSETTLED EUROPE.

PROBABLE CONFLICT IN THE NEAR EAST.

LONDON, January 28th.

The unsettling effect of the French occupation of the Ruhr upon the situation in the Near East is evidenced by the *Observer's* correspondent at Vienna, who says the Balkan politicians there are of opinion that the French have set a bad example to the Little Entente, whose Ministers are going to meet in Belgrade or Bukharest to decide on joint measures against Bulgaria and Hungary who have not paid reparations. The Budapest papers report that Rumania is concentrating new troops on the Magyar frontier.

The same correspondent states that according to news from Angora, if an ultimatum be handed to the Turks at Lausanne on Wednesday they will reject it, and then, as Greece has already an army in Thrace, a conflict on European soil may be inevitable.

"THE ONLY BRIGHT SIDE OF THE LAUSANNE PICTURE."

LAUSANNE, January 28th.

The only bright side of the Lausanne picture at present is the Russian offer to find a home in Russia for a considerable number of Armenians. It is proposed to settle the Armenians in North Georgia. The Russians will only provide the land, and the Armenians must depend on international aid to build their own buildings. The Armenians are pleased at the offer, and will now negotiate with the Russians for the settlement of details.

GERMAN ALLEGATION DENIED BY BRITISH ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LONDON, January 28th.

A German wireless allegation that the Attorney-General in the House of Commons declared the French occupation of the Ruhr illegal is untrue. The Attorney-General has not made any such declaration, and the House of Commons is not sitting.

BAVARIAN GOVT. PROHIBITS FASCIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

MUNICH, January 28th.

After prohibiting Fascist demonstrations organised by Hitler, the Bavarian Government has finally allowed them to be held. It is reported from Munich that the meetings yesterday evening were poorly attended. The ceremony of dedicating the Fascist colours is being held at Munich to-day, and disturbances are feared. A state of emergency has been proclaimed at Gera, where a few hundred members of the reactionary Roesch Brigade, partly armed, have been arrested en route to Munich.

HEAVY FINES AND IMPRISONMENT FOR DEMONSTRATORS.

PARIS, January 28th.

A message from Dicesdorff states that sentences ranging from a week's to a fortnight's imprisonment, and heavy fines, have been imposed on the recently-arrested demonstrators. The strike is said to be almost complete in the northern industrial area, but French railwaymen are maintaining the services. The strike is only partial in the southern area. Sabotage on the railways, telephones and telegraphs is reported, but French breakdown gangs are repairing the damage and restoring the services.

LATEST CABLES.

DEBT FUNDING.

BRITISH PRESS GENERALLY FAVOURS AMERICAN OFFER.

LONDON, January 28th.

With the exception of the *Daily Mail* which roundly declares that the American terms are impossible, the newspapers generally favour accepting forthwith the American offer to fund the British Debt for a decade at three per cent., as a substantial concession, if better terms are not to be secured, trusting to time for a possible revision.

Later on it was stated that the Cabinet was divided on the question. Some of Mr. Baldwin's colleagues would prefer to stand out for the British offer of 2½ per cent. plus ½ per cent. sinking fund.

New York newspaper critics Mr. Baldwin's reference to the rural-minded attitude of the U.S. Congress. They are of the opinion that it may have made a debt agreement most improbable before the end of the present session of Congress.

TEA MARKET REPORT.

"HIGHER PRICES HAVE COME TO STAY."

TEA MEXWELL, January 28th.

The Tea Market report declares that the United Kingdom's stocks in bond are 37,000,000 lbs. less than last year. It notes that American and Canadian demand is changing from green to black teas. The Russian door is slowly opening to trade, but the Continent is very short of stock. It concludes that the higher level of prices has come to stay, as evidenced by the fact that blenders advance purchases are unparalleled in the history of the trade.

M.C.C. IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON DEFEATED BY FOUR WICKETS.

WELLINGTON, January 29th.

The Marylebone team beat Wellington by four wickets. Wellington made 104 in their first innings and 134 in the second. Marylebone made 108 in their first innings and 131 for the loss of six wickets on their second visit. Titchmarsh made 64.

WORLD FAMOUS PIANIST IN HONGKONG.

RECITAL BY MR. LEOPOLD GODOWSKY.

It is not often that Hongkong is afforded an opportunity of listening to one of the world's greatest musicians, but such an opportunity occurred at the Theatre Royal last night when the famous pianist Mr. Leopold Godowsky gave a concert. Unfortunately the concert had been inadequately advertised, and Mr. Godowsky had the misfortune of appearing before what was probably one of the smallest audiences he has had since he gave his first public concert as a musical prodigy at the age of nine. He is now 62.

When it is said that before the War Mr. Leopold Godowsky, after achieving distinction in the musical world of Europe, was chosen to be the Director of the Master School of Piano Playing of the Imperial Academy in Vienna, was created an Imperial Professor of the highest rank and received for his services a salary said to be double that of the Prime Minister of Austria-Hungary, it will be recognised that Mr. Leopold Godowsky enjoys distinction in the musical world of an exceptional character which ought to assure for him crowded audiences wherever he gives a recital. Since the outbreak of the war Mr. Godowsky has been playing almost continuously in America where he is accepted as the leading exponent of the art of piano playing.

His recital last night before an extremely enthusiastic though small audience, justified the description of him as "a musical colossus." His programme embraced selections from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Chopin, Debussy, Mendelssohn-Liszt, MacDowell, Paganini, Liszt, and Liszt, as well as a couple of delightful morceaux of his own composition. It was an evening greatly enjoyed and one which music lovers will long remember.

Mr. Godowsky gives his final recital to-night and the programme will be devoted entirely to Chopin. Dr. Kornegold, the distinguished Vienna musical critic has described Mr. Godowsky as the greatest living interpreter of Chopin. As to-night will be the last opportunity of hearing Mr. Godowsky in the Colony, no music-lover, we imagine, will willingly miss it.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE FINANCES.

FINANCE MINISTRY'S EFFORT TO MEET NEW YEAR EXPENDITURE.

PEKING, January 28th.

It is reported on good authority that the Minister and Vice-Minister of Finance contemplate the issue of short term debentures amounting to \$15,000,000, in order to tide over the New Year. The issue will be secured by the salt surplus, and the project is being referred to the Cabinet to-morrow.

RE-ADJUSTMENT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LOANS.

The Financial Research Commission is discussing plans for the re-adjustment of foreign and domestic loans. Liu En Yuan on his assumption of the Ministry of Finance sent telegrams to the various provinces explaining the financial situation, and pointing out that nearly all the Government revenues were mortgaged, while officials, soldiers and police are on the brink of starvation.

The telegrams stated that the first measure should be the re-adjustment of domestic loans and the consolidation of funds, but contributions must be forthcoming to meet ordinary expenditure.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

The Government has submitted to the House of Representatives the Covenant of the League of Nations for ratification.

PAYMASTER OF U.S.S. "HURON" COMMITS SUICIDE.

TRIBUTE FROM BROTHER OFFICER.

MANILA, January 28th.

Lieut. Commander E. H. Douglass, Paymaster of the U.S.S. *Huron*, flagship of the Asiatic fleet, has committed suicide because of worry regarding a shortage of stores belonging to the ship's canteen, which he discovered after the desertion of the man in charge.

Commander Stearns of the *Huron* pays Lieut. Commander Douglass tribute as an able Naval officer.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

CHENG HSUEH HUI'S SUCCESS.

PEKING, January 28th.

In view of the reported success of Cheng Hsueh Hui, the party's aims are interesting.

It is stated that their chief supporters are the Kwangsi forces, but the Yunnanese and the Navy are also co-operating.

It is said that they intend to make Shen Hung Ying Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung; Yang Yung Tai, who was recently a nominee for the Speakership in the Senate, Civil Governor; and Teng Chung Hsuan, Inspector-General of the Two Kwangs.

ALLEGED GERMAN SPY.

DISAPPEARANCE FROM CANADA.

The wide extension of the Imperial German spy system during the war has been revealed by the mysterious disappearance three months ago of Alexander Harvey May from Windsor, Ontario, just across the Detroit river from the American city of Detroit. May was well known in Windsor, where he was a prominent consulting engineer for a number of years. His connection with the German spy system was entirely unsuspected. May had a long and chequered military career in the British Army, including service under Kitchener in India. Later he served for two years in the American army during the Great War in the double capacity of American officer and German spy in the United States and Canada, covering his tracks so skillfully that he was never suspected. He married an American girl at St. Louis, Missouri, nine years ago, and in the latter part of the war moved to Windsor, Ontario, where he was employed in engineering capacities, and became a prominent member of the "Kiwanis" and other patriotic clubs, and was a highly respected citizen. Nothing had been heard since his sudden disappearance until recently his wife, who is in distressed circumstances, received a letter from May, dated Berlin, Germany, confessing that he had acted as a German spy throughout the war, but that recently, owing to the activities of the Intelligence Department of the United States and Canada, he became nervous, and was compelled to return to Germany. Further investigation is being made by the military authorities into May's career in Canada.—*Daily Telegraph*.

USE FOR BOXER INDEMNITY. A WISE CONCESSION.

SPREADING BRITISH CULTURE.

The abovehead lines are those given by the *Times* to the following telegram which its Peking correspondent sent on December 31st:—

"The British Charge d'Affaires has verbally informed the Chinese Government that Great Britain has decided in principle to devote her share of the Boxer Indemnity to expenditure on purposes mutually beneficial to both countries."

"The total sum involved is about £11,000,000, spread over the next twenty-three years. A decision on the point was necessary, as the period of five years for which the Allies agreed to suspend the indemnity payments expires on December 31st, after which, if Great Britain should maintain her claim, about £36,000 monthly would be credited to her out of the Chinese Customs revenue."

"The sum involved is substantial, and it is a remarkable act of grace on the part of the British Government, whose financial obligations are so onerous, to make this sacrifice at the present time."

"But we, as well as the other Powers, have felt that China has already paid dearly for the ghastly episode of 1900, and that it is time to show mercy. There is no question of remission of the indemnity payments. China will have to continue paying, but the money, instead of going into the Exchequers of the Powers who are making the concession, will in future be used mainly for the benefit of China."

"The British view is that the money should be spent on the education of Chinese, a course directly beneficial to China, and indirectly to ourselves. We need not expect to be flooded with commercial orders as a consequence of our clemency, but we do expect that the leaves of British culture, with which we hope to endow some of the youth of China, will inspire respect for and appreciation and understanding of British methods and standards in affairs and life. Our share of the indemnity will be well expended if we can provide a number of young Chinese with an opportunity to make careers for themselves on modern practical lines. What we British want to see in China is social and economic development."

"It is important that full consideration should be given to the formulation of a scheme. It would be futile to turn out batches of highly educated youths who would not fit into the social structure of a backward country. We want doctors, engineers, architects, road and bridge builders, men trained in agriculture, conservancy, forestry, and so forth. China, above all, lacks teachers competent to impart modern education. There is obviously endless scope for well-doing, and, needless to say, British communities in China should have every opportunity to express their views before any scheme is adopted."

"TIMES" COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE.

The British Government have taken in regard to China a step the desirability of which we have frequently urged in these columns. The British Charge d'Affaires—our Peking Correspondent reports to-day—has informed the Chinese Government that Great Britain has decided in principle to devote her share of the Boxer indemnity to "purposes mutually beneficial to both countries." This is a wise and graceful act. The British Government do not propose to remit the indemnity, which amounts to about £11,000,000 spread over twenty-three years, but the sum still due is to be devoted to the education of Chinese students under British auspices. Here is a great opportunity, which, prudently used, may produce results of the highest importance for both Great Britain and China. The object of this expenditure on education should not be to anglicize Chinese young men and women, or to detach them from those traditions under the influence of which they must carry out their life-work. Western abstractions, divorced from Western life, often do more harm than good in the East. To quicken the best elements in Chinese tradition with British ideals is a work that demands not only the expenditure of money, but careful forethought and an intimate sympathy for which the conditions are already present. The education should be thoroughly practical. As our Correspondent points out, China needs chiefly doctors, engineers, and teachers of agriculture and forestry. It is important, too, that the education thus provided should be given as far as possible in the country itself, so that at every stage of training the most urgent needs may be constantly kept in view. The immediate and direct benefit of this arrangement in the way of trade may not be very great, though ultimately they will be of considerable importance. The chief gift of British education is character. The spread of modern knowledge, fortified by training in character of a kind which has a certain counterpart in the classics of China herself, is the finest contribution our own country could make both to the progress and the stability of modern China. Such a use of the indemnity is an act of far-seeing statesmanship.

BATTLE HONOURS OF THE GREAT WAR.

An Army Order announces that, in order to obviate the necessity of removing honours at present emblazoned on regimental colours, the King has approved arrangements by which the standards of infantry, cavalry, and yeomanry will bear battle honours of the Great War not exceeding ten in addition to those already carried.

CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION.

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM WESTERN ERRORS.

CARE OF THE CHILDREN.

A careful and interesting study of industrial evolution in China was the subject of an address by Mr. Geo. B. Fryer at a meeting of the Quest Society in Shanghai last week. Mr. A. J. Hughes presided over the meeting, which was held in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The lecturer began his address with a glance at industrial evolution in western countries, expressing the hope that grave errors which were still being committed there would be avoided in the construction of the new industrial China. He then outlined the course of development in China, observing of the people that their religion, their culture and their arts, their isolation, their conservatism and their struggle for mere existence all moulded their nature and characteristics until up to a few years ago we find them past masters in economy, thrift and industry, patient and persevering, content and cheerful, but totally lacking in public spirit and sympathy. Each man or each family for himself with no interest as to who ruled their country or who lived in the next street. People wanted but little, and no more was made or grown by any district than just supplied the wants of that district. There was no foreign commerce, and hardly any domestic exchange of commodities.

The various native industries were developed to a high degree of efficiency without the use of machinery, and were mostly carried on in the crudest manner. Apart from the industries providing food and clothing, numbers were engaged in making articles for religious worship. Idols, joss paper, candles, paper articles and models, and fire crackers gave employment to hundreds of people. The fuel, meat, copper, alloy, oil, lime, wine and tobacco trades were developed to a marked degree; while boating was the means of livelihood of a large percentage of the population.

THE HAPPY FAMILY.

There were no large concerns, just a few in each shop or farmyard—master, worker, worker and apprentices, who were recruited chiefly from among relations and acquaintances. The profits of the business were to a certain extent shared and there was close personal relationship between the master worker and the other workers, with no class distinction between them. Even when the workers started out on their own this relationship continued. The Chinese revere their teachers, and this is as true in the industrial world as in the educational. The workers served their apprenticeship before becoming workers, and received their board and lodging usually living with the master worker and his family, besides receiving a wage sufficient for their expenses. The apprentices who usually started when quite young to learn the trade often had a hard time of it. They received their food sleeping in the shop where they worked. They became part of the family, it is true, but were often badly treated and in many cases were little better than slaves.

The master workers were responsible for the welfare of the workers and apprentices and in many instances they constituted a very happy family. The articles were usually made and sold in the same place, work being carried on in the back of the shop. There were very strong family and clan ties in former days. Each member of the family was provided for, whether sick or well, whether blind or with two good eyes; he was cared for when he died and his bones placed in the ancestral burying place. The old industrial system probably had its shortcomings, with its weary hours and few holidays, but there was a certain protection to both master and man, while the Chinese family system militated against too extensive exploitation.

ADVENT OF NEW CONDITIONS.

But now on this peaceful picture a new condition begins to make itself felt especially in the large port cities, with the introduction of modern power machinery and Western methods, bringing in their train the modern factory system. Where the system has appeared we find large groups of workers under a few employers, who own the implements of production. The complexity of this system leads to an ever increasing separation between master and worker, so that eventually we get two distinct classes, capital and labour.

Moreover the old conditions of life are broken up, the old customs and conventions are losing their power and have ceased to be a safeguard. The old family system finds itself unable to stand against the new force and the community is faced with the need of a development of a whole new set of standards. The old hand-driven looms are being replaced by machines, the old oil-mills formerly a huge stone mill turned by water, the wind, or a buffalo or a blind man, are now being turned by gasoline or oil engines; and all the old methods are being replaced by modern systems.

REMARKS OF HISTORY.

The growth of the new system, said Mr. Fryer, is being accompanied by all the ancient evils: history is repeating itself in such detail that no more faithful reproduction of industrial conditions over a century ago can be found than in the conditions of Chinese industrial life to-day. The hours are long, so long that the women and little children often fall asleep on their machines and become

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Although the total trade of the United States, valued at \$6,379,385,436, for the year ending June 30th, 1921-22, is a very satisfactory figure, analysis reveals many interesting features. In the first place, the value is 37.3 per cent. less than in the previous year. When volume is compared for the two years, it is seen that, measured in quantities, exports have declined by 12 per cent., whilst imports are 29 per cent. higher. Notwithstanding the fall in value, external trade is actually 3.7 per cent. more. Only 4 per cent. of the value of the industrial production of the United States was exported, European nations taking less than 1 per cent. Of agricultural produce, including cotton, 16 per cent. of the entire output (in value) was exported, of which 11 per cent. went to Europe. Yet in some twelve months unemployment, which was about four millions, and at one time reached six millions, has been absorbed by industry. Geographical position is doubtless a great help; but the ingenuity, organisation, and activity of the people are factors of greater importance.

During a generation new branches of science have been exploited in the most courageous and enterprising manner. The electrical, chemical, automobile, and cinema industries are notable amongst these. Between them they have, in the time stated, provided employment for twenty million people. The last census showed that Detroit, the centre of the motor industry, had more than doubled its population in a decade, the total being now just under a million. In the same period the population of Los Angeles has surpassed that of San Francisco, having risen from 319,198 to 579,083. Science promotes prosperity. Not only has the home market for these specialities been amply explored, but the export trade, though not comparable with great staple industries, is by no means to be despised.—*Daily Telegraph*.

maimed for life. Holidays are almost unknown, only a few days each year, the housing facilities are a crime, and wages entirely insufficient to support the workers and their families. Little children are allowed to work 10 or 12 hours a day or night, day after day, night after night, with no time for play or physical or mental development. But in comparison with children outside it is very questionable whether those outside are better off than those inside; playing in the filthy streets from morning till night and perhaps having to go with less food and comfort than if they worked in factories.

After further criticizing factory conditions, the speaker observed that it was easy to understand how readily the factory workers accepted radical doctrine which they were too ignorant to understand. The labour movement was spreading very rapidly, the whole movement receiving a great impetus from the success of the seamen at Canton last year. There can be no doubt, in Mr. Fryer's opinion, that within the next decade or two the movement will prevail throughout the length and breadth of the country and will assume a national and international character.

THE COMMUNIST CAUSE.

Mr. Fryer went on to speak of the influence on the workers of the renaissance movement now sweeping over China, the leaders of which regard Marxism with favour, and are openly championing the communist cause. He pictured the fervent student reformer as self-appointed leader of the credulous multitude in the industrial revolution now proceeding side by side with the social revolution. Thus far, he continued, the new industrial system has started with all the traditional mistakes aggravated by the greater ignorance and poverty of the workers. (1) Wealth is becoming concentrated in a few hands and the masses are left as poor as before but with the added handicap of not owning their own tools. (2) A working day of 14 to 16 hours or more made worse by the necessity of long trips between home and factory, is the rule. (3) China's time-honoured family breaks down, when the whole family are in the factory for day or night shifts, and the development of a more rational home life is impossible. (4) Grave risks and accidents come with the use of high-powered machinery and of certain dangerous processes of manufacture. (5) The health of women is seriously impaired both by night work and by the economic necessity of working up to, and too soon after, childbirth. (6) The child labour problem, with its heavy toll on the minds and bodies of China's future citizens, is at its worst here; thousands of children from six years of age upward are employed on both day and night shifts of from 12 to 16 hours. The fact that their tiny wages lower the whole wage scale is lost sight of in the vicious circle. (7) The conflict between labour and capital has not as yet developed in any very acute form, but there are many signs that labour is beginning to be restless and to seek organizations. Unless the obvious mistakes are avoided it is likely to adopt some of the more reckless methods of the labour movements of the West, but with infinitely more serious results due to ignorance. (8) The religious beliefs of the people that have for hundreds of years been a restraining influence, preventing them from doing evil, are with the introduction of Western industrialism and materialism now incapable of dealing with the new situation, and these forces are therefore losing their influence on the people rapidly.

Mr. Fryer concluded with a reference to the agencies at work for the amelioration of these conditions, and emphasized Shanghai's great opportunity of taking the lead.—*N. C. Daily News*.

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ANGKOR	—	—	20th Feb.
ANGKOR	26th Dec.	2nd Feb.	5th March
AZAY LE RIDEAU	15th Jan.	15th Feb.	20th March
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* S.S. "ANGERS," sails for Shanghai only.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DELTA"	8,853	7th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,800	7th Feb.	Mars. Ldon., Awerp. & Rdam.
"DELTA"	8,800	21st Feb.	Mars. Ldon., Awerp. & Rdam.
"SICILIA"	8,800	23rd Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"BANCA"	8,800	6th Mar.	Bombay, Mars. Ldon. & Awerp.
"MOREA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay.
"LAHORE"	5,252	19th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	6,700	19th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,800	21st Mar.	Singapore & Bombay.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	22nd Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,800	4th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	8,800	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	8,800	18th Apr.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMAIA"	8,800	22nd May	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,800	18th May	do.
"NYANZAR"	7,000	30th May	do.
"NOVARA"	8,850	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,800	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,800	25th July	do.

* Will Call at Hamburg if sufficient inducement offers.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR. SAILINGS

"TANADA"	7,000	7th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TORILLA"	6,200	26th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st Jan., 4 p.m.	(Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.) Omita Sandakan.
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"TORILLA"	5,800	1st Feb.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"BANCA"	5,800	5th Feb., Noon	Kobe
"LAHORE"	5,252	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko.
"EASTERN"	4,000	6th Feb.	Japan Direct
"SICILIA"	6,700	11th Feb.	Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

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"INDO MARU" ... Monday, 5th Feb.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 21st Feb.

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CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Feb.

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For	To	To Sail
AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 30th Jan. D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 30th Jan. 10 a.m.
SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 30th Jan. 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 31st Jan. 10 a.m.
JAVA	"TAKOOWANYI"	On 31st Jan. 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NANCHANG"	On 1st Feb. 10 a.m.
SAIGON	"KUNGHOW"	On 1st Feb. 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SHANGHAI"	On 3rd Feb. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHANGHAI"	On 3rd Feb. D.L.
HAIPHONG	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th Feb. 10 a.m.
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